

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Anthony Brooks,

Plaintiff

v.

Davis, et al.,

Defendants

Case No.: 3:20-cv-00150-JAD-CLB

**Order Dismissing and Closing
Case**

Plaintiff Anthony Brooks brings this civil-rights action for events he alleges occurred during his incarceration with the Nevada Department of Corrections.¹ On February 3, 2021, I denied his application to proceed *in forma pauperis* because he has “three strikes” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) and failed to demonstrate that he was under imminent danger of serious physical injury.² I gave him until March 5, 2021, to pay the \$400 filing fee in full.³ I expressly warned him that his failure to pay the filing fee in full by that deadline would result in the dismissal of this case.⁴ That deadline has passed, and Brooks has not paid the filing fee.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case.⁵ A court may dismiss an action with prejudice based on a party’s failure to prosecute an action,

¹ ECF No. 5 (amended complaint).

² ECF No. 9 (order).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986).

1 failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules.⁶ In determining whether to
 2 dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with
 3 local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious
 4 resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the
 5 defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the
 6 availability of less drastic alternatives.⁷

7 I find that the first two factors—the public's interest in expeditiously resolving the
 8 litigation and the court's interest in managing the docket—weigh in favor of dismissing this case.
 9 The risk-of-prejudice factor also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury
 10 arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or
 11 prosecuting an action.⁸ The fourth factor is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of
 12 dismissal, and a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in
 13 dismissal satisfies the consideration-of-alternatives requirement.⁹ Brooks was warned that his
 14 case would be dismissed if he did not pay the \$400 filing fee in full by March 5, 2021.¹⁰ So,
 15 Brooks had adequate warning that his failure to pay the fee would result in this case's dismissal.

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 17 ⁶ See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53–54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with
 18 local rule); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260–61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to
 19 comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440–
 20 41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to
 21 keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.
 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421,
 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

20 ⁷ *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423–24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130;
 21 *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260–61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

22 ⁸ See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976).

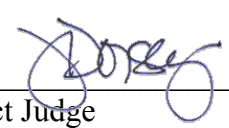
23 ⁹ *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132–33; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424.

¹⁰ ECF No. 9 (order).

1 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that **this action is DISMISSED** without
2 prejudice; and

3 The Clerk of Court is directed to ENTER JUDGMENT accordingly and CLOSE THIS
4 CASE.

5 Dated: March 10, 2021

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U.S. District Judge